



Halifax, 1st June, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—

*At a large and influential convention of the Liberal Party of the County of Halifax, held on May 25th, the undersigned were nominated as Candidates—the two first named for the House of Commons of Canada, and the three last named for the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia—and the nominations were ratified by an enthusiastic general meeting of the Party held the same evening.*

*We have accepted the nominations, and now respectfully ask the favor of your vote and influence at the approaching elections. We shall endeavor to meet as many of the Electors as possible; but in this large and populous County, we shall be unable—in the very short time at our disposal—to do nearly as much in this way as we would wish. Should we not have the pleasure of meeting you personally, we trust that you will understand that it will be due to no want of desire on our part, but to the very short notice of the elections given by the Governments. Should we have the pleasure of meeting you, we shall be most happy to give any explanation that may be required as to our views on the questions now before the Electors. Meanwhile, we ask your attention to the reasons set forth on the next page (a few of many which might be given) why you should oppose the Government candidates.*

*We have the honor to be*

*Your obedient servants,*

A. G. JONES,

H. H. FULLER,

*Candidates for the House of Commons.*

M. J. POWER,

W. S. FIELDING,

J. G. FOSTER,

*Candidates for the House of Assembly.*

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## Reasons why Electors should vote against the Candidates of the Dominion Government.

1. The Government have violated almost all the promises through which they obtained power in 1878.

2. They have put heavy duties on flour, meal and other articles of food.

3. They have put heavy duties on clothing, and particularly on the classes of cotton and woollen goods (including blankets) chiefly used by those who are not rich.

4. They have greatly increased the public debt, the yearly expenditure and the amount of taxation, all of which they declared to be too large in 1878.

5. While guilty of gross extravagance in almost every other department of the public service, they have, by a false economy, allowed the Intercolonial Railway—the chief public work in the Lower Provinces—to run down to such an extent as to endanger life and property.

6. They have favored the wealthy few at the expense of the many who are not rich, as is shown by their dealings with the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate and other bodies of capitalists, as well as by their tariff.

7. They have been guilty of gross corruption, which, in many cases, has been clearly proved.

8. They have attacked the constitutional independence of the Provinces by disallowing Bills passed by Local Legislatures upon matters within the local jurisdiction.

9. Filled with dread of the effect of their many misdeeds becoming known to the electors, they have not waited for the end of the proper parliamentary term of five years; and, actuated by the same fear, they have attempted to stifle the popular voice in the great Province of Ontario by the unprecedented and most outrageous mutilation of the constituencies, commonly known as the "Gerrymandering Act."

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## Reasons why Electors should vote against the Candidates of the Local Government.

1. The Government have failed to fulfil the promises made before the Election of 1878.

2. When in power they did things for which they had loudly condemned the former Government, and failed to do what they had declared should be done; for example, in the matter of Eastern Railway Extension, of the coal duty, and of appointments to the Legislative Council.

3. Having promised in 1878 to improve the road and bridge service and secure increased grants for it, they have cut down the grants to about one-half what they had been under those who went before them, and by so doing have seriously injured the agricultural, fishing and mining interests which they had promised to foster. The mining

interest has suffered perhaps, even more than the others, because new roads which have become absolutely necessary in consequence of the opening of new mines have not been made at all, although the large sums derived from the Royalties would have justified their construction.

4. They have pledged the credit of the Province to the extent of two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars a year to a railway syndicate, which, as far as can be shown, possesses no capital of its own, and will probably exact the full amount of the guarantee without conferring any corresponding advantage on the people.

5. They came into power with the present Dominion Government, sustained them in all their iniquitous acts to the detriment of the Province, and should share in their punishment.

## HOW TO VOTE AT THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Elections for the County of Halifax, 1882.

WILLIAM S. FIELDING, Of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Journalist.	<b>X</b>
JAMES G. FOSTER, Of Dartmouth, in the County of Halifax, Barrister.	<b>X</b>
W. D. HARRINGTON, Of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Merchant.	
J. F. L. PARSONS, Of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Barrister,	
M. J. POWER. Of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Merchant.	<b>X</b>
JOHN PUGH, Of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, Merchant.	

Ballot papers are supplied by the presiding officers at the polls.

The voter will go into the compartment, and with a pencil there provided, place a cross *opposite* the names of the candidates for whom he votes, thus, **X** taking particular care that the cross shall not touch any of the lines.

In the above form of Ballot paper, the cross is placed opposite the names of the Liberal candidates.



# HOW TO VOTE

## AT THE DOMINION ELECTION.

Election for the Electoral District of Halifax, 1882.

### DALY.

- I. M. B. Daly, City and  
County of Halifax,  
Barrister.

### FULLER.

- II. H. H. Fuller, City and  
County of Halifax,  
Merchant.

X

### JONES.

- III. Hon. A. G. Jones, City  
and County of Halifax,  
Merchant.

X

### RICHEY.

- IV. M. H. Richey, City and  
County of Halifax,  
Barrister.

Ballot papers are supplied by the presiding officers at the polls.

The voter will go into the compartment, and with a pencil there provided, place a cross *opposite* the names of the candidates for whom he votes, thus X taking particular care that the cross shall not touch any of the lines.

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